PER. SEC.
NYC

The People's Korea

No. 707 EVREY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1974 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Answers of President KIM IL SUNG

To Questions Raised by Delegation of National Association of Senegalese Journalists

PYONGYANG, Sep. 16 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave answers to the questions raised by the delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists on August 21, 1974.

According to a report from Dakar, the Senegalese newspaper "Soleil" on September 2 printed in place of honour a photograph of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shaking hands with President Leopold Sedar Senghor and carried the full text of his answers.

The newspaper added a preface to the answers. The preface expressed deep respect and adoration for the leader, saying that the great leader granted an audience to the delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists and kindly answered the questions raised by it.

Earlier, on August 30, the Senegalese News Agency reported the full text of the answers of the leader.

On August 31 the Senegalese State Radio introduced the main content of the answers given by the leader and broadcast the full text of the answers.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today carries the full text of the answers given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by the delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists.

Follows the full text of the answers:

☆ ☆

Question: You have known President Senghor through his writings and met him in May last.

How do you think about cooperation between Senegal and Korea and between Korea and African countries?

Answer: First of all, I warmly welcome your visit to our country.

As you said rightly, we knew well President Senghor through his writings from long ago. Therefore, we received him with the sentiments of meeting an old friend and became very intimate with him in a few days, though we met him for the first time in May last.

The visit of President Senghor to our country marked an epochal occasion in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the peoples of our two countries under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. With the visit of President Senghor to our country as a momentum, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Senegal entered a new stage of development in all domains.

Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal and between the peoples of Korea and Senegal are making a favourable development. The peoples of our two countries understand well each other and closely cooperate with each other, because both of them are peoples who had been subjected to the imperialists' oppression and exploitation in the past.

The Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese people positively support the revolutionary cause of our people and express firm solidarity with the just struggle of our people. Particularly, President Senghor and the Government of the Republic of Senegal are active in supporting the revolutionary cause of our people in the international arena. Our people feel grateful for this.

Though Korea and Senegal are geographically separated from each other by a long distance, our people are always following with keen interest the struggle of the Senegalese people for building a new life. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people positively support and encourage the just struggle of the Senegalese people against all sorts of subversive machinations of the imperialists and for the building of a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state. Our people are also striving to learn from good experiences gained by the Senegalese people.

It is a very good thing for the Governments and peoples of our two countries to make mutual visits frequently and exchange valuable experiences between them. Such mutual support and encouragement and exchange of experiences between us will greatly help toward deepening mutual understanding and strengthening solidarity.

We are satisfied with the daily development of solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Senegalese peoples and will exert all and every effort in the future to strengthen and develop still further such solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation. The militant solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Senegal will efflorese and develop in an allround way in all domains of politics, economy and culture and display ever greater vitality in the future.

As for the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the countries of Africa, we set store by friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all countries of Africa and direct keen attention to their strengthening and development.

The strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between the Korean people and the African people not only conforms with the interests of our people and the African people, but also benefits the common cause of the third world people, the progressive people of the whole world.

It is a principle maintained all along by our Government and people to develop friendly relations with the new-born independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and support each other and cooperate with each other. The Korean people will continue to make positive efforts in the future, too, as in the past, to unite with the peoples of all countries of Africa and the third world people and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

The third world people including the African people have the strength and wisdom enough to hew out their way by themselves. If the third world countries cooperate with each other, passing on know-how to each other, learning from each other and filling each other's needs, they can make rapid development and bring about progress and prosperity without the help of big powers.

The Korean people and the African people will fight on shoulder to shoulder with each other for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause, closely cooperating with each other at all times, as comrades-in-arms marching ahead together under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Question: The youth problem is a matter of greatest concern for us.

How have you solved this problem in your country?

Answer: The youth problem is a very important one decisive of the success of the revolution and construction and related to the future destiny of a nation.

Young people represent a great revolutionary force for the building of a new society. A great social change can be brought about only when the youth, vivacious, vigorous and courageous, take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. The youth are also the successors to the revolution and the masters of future. The future of a nation can be bright only when the youth are sound politically and ideologically and morally and fully prepared for revolution. In the final analysis, any nation can gain a success in the revolution and construction and achieve national prosperity only when it solves the youth problem correctly.

A correct solution of the youth problem means closely rallying broad sections of young people into a revolutionary organisation, and educating and training them in a revolutionary way to be competent workers for the building of a new society and prepared well as the successors to the revolution who will shoulder the future destiny of a nation.

We directed deep attention to the solution of the youth problem from the first days of our revolutionary struggle and solved this problem with success in each stage of the revolutionary development.

In fact, it can be said that our revolutionary struggle began with the work of educating and uniting young people. In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we, directing primary efforts to the work with the youth, educated the patriotic youth of all strata in a revolutionary way and firmly rallied them under the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army with them and waged the glorious armed struggle for the liberation of the fatherland.

In order to solve the youth problem correctly after the liberation, we, first of all, formed a youth organisation conforming to the specific realities of our country and the characteristic features of the youth.

Right after the liberation when the historic task of building a new, democratic Korea with the mobilization of all the patriotic, democratic forces throughout the country was raised, we organized the Democratic Youth League, a mass organisation of youth, in conformity with the requirements of our revolutionary development and characteristic features of the youth in our country and rallied the youth of all walks of life into it. By so doing could we prevent the split of the youth movement and powerfully organize and mobilize the youth of all strata in the building of a new country under so complicated situation.

In the solution of the youth problem we also attached importance to the work of educating and training the youth and always directed much efforts to it.

In the education of the youth, we are directing primary efforts to the strengthening of the education of the youth in *Juche*.

The *Juche* idea of our Party is an idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. Only when the youth are firmly armed with the *Juche* idea can they take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work with a high consciousness as the direct performers of the revolution and construction, the masters of future. We, therefore, always give top priority to education in *Juche* in the ideological education of the youth.

Our experience shows that when all the youth are firmly armed with the ideas of their Party, the lines and policies of their Party, can they devote themselves to the struggle for the revolution and construction in their country with high national pride and revolutionary self-confidence, believing in their own strength.

What is of particular importance in the ideological education of the youth is the class education.

Today the revolution assumes protracted nature not only in the bounds of a single country but also on a world-wide scale and generations go by constantly. Only when the class education of the youth, the new, rising generation, is strengthened, can they wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemy of the revolution, not forgetting the past days when there were oppression and exploitation.

Under the slogan: Don't forget the past, we are making efforts to educate the youth so that they may not forget the past when our people were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists.

We always direct special attention to the class education of the youth as the country is divided into two and we are standing directly faced with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction.

We also educate the young people in the lofty patriotic spirit of infinitely loving their fatherland and their people.

He who does not love his fatherland and his people can not have a passion for the revolution in his country or devotedly struggle for its victory. We are intensifying the education of the youth in socialist patriotism to arm them with the spirit of infinitely loving their fatherland and people and are firmly preparing all the youth so that they may devote themselves to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the well-being of the people, for the defence of the independence of the country and the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachment.

What is also important in the education of the youth is to educate them to love labour and possess sound moral traits.

Apart from labour we can not speak about the prosperity and development of the country or the happy life of the people. It should be one of the noblest traits of the youth to love labour. We are educating the youth to love labour, regard it as the most honourable thing, consider it a shame to live idle doing no work, take the lead in tackling arduous work any time and any place and creditably do their part in the revolution and construction.

We educate the youth to thoroughly oppose the corrupt bourgeois way of life and always live a frugal life and be polite in their act. It has become a trait of our youth in their daily life to live in a frugal and militant way and work with sincerity for society and collective.

Only when the youth master advanced science and technology, while arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas, can they take part in all social life truly as masters and vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction. We are now struggling by putting up a high level of demand that all the youth firmly arm themselves with advanced science and technology and possess one technique or more.

The youth of our country are playing a really important role in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. Our youth performed great feats and undying exploits for the fatherland and the people in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the period of the democratic construction after liberation, the period of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War and the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction. The unshakable resolution and high revolutionary enthusiasm of our youth to build faster and better a new, happy society, a new life are being fully displayed in all fields of socialist construction today, too.

The youth of our country are now in an excellent ideological and mental condition and their moral traits are very good, and all the youth are firmly rallied around our Party and the Government of the Republic. Bright is the future of our fatherland because there are the revolutionary youth firmly united around the Party.

We can say with high pride that we have reared well the reliable new generation, the heirs to the revolution, who will carry forward the revolutionary cause of our Party and people. This is a great joy and pride of our people.

Question: How do you think about interaction between agriculture and industry in the developing countries proceeding from the experience of Korea?

Answer: As you know well, most of the developing countries are backward agrarian countries whose industrial development is insignificant. If there is industry in these countries, it is only a deformed and onesided, meager industry built by the imperialists with a view to plundering rich resources. The backwardness of industry in the developing countries is a result of the colonial rule of the imperialists.

Our experience shows that the developing countries should build and develop their own national industry in order to completely liquidate the consequence of the colonial rule of the imperialists and achieve economic independence.

Industry and agriculture are the two major branches of the national economy, the former being the leading branch of the economy. Without building and developing a national industry it is impossible to develop other branches of the national economy or develop and modernize agriculture.

Industry, heavy industry in particular, is the material basis of the country's economic independence. Without building one's own national industry with the heavy industry as the backbone, one can neither lay the foundation of an independent national economy capable of building up the economic life of the country on one's own efforts nor completely get rid of the economic subjugation and plunder by the imperialists. Without a firm independent national industry one cannot consolidate the already won political independence either.

It is not an easy job, of course, for the developing countries to build an independent national industry. These countries are short of fund and technique necessary for industrialization and have a few technical personnel. But, if the peoples of the developing countries struggle with a firm resolution to achieve the prosperity and development of their countries and the thriving of their nations with their own efforts and the resources of their countries on the principle of self-reliance, they will surely be able to successfully carry out any difficult task.

The developing countries have rich resources and inexhaustible production potentialities.

The peoples of the developing countries are turning out to a struggle for building a new life with an exceptionally high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness. The creative wisdom of the masses of the people is inexhaustible and nothing is more powerful and resourceful than the masses of the people in the world. If the peoples of the developing countries who had been exploited and oppressed in the past courageously hew out the road of building a new life, deeply conscious that the masters of their destiny are themselves and their destiny must be shaped only by themselves, they will be able to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and occupy the fortress of industrialization without fail.

Further, if the developing countries strengthen economic and technical interchange and cooperation, they will be able to successfully fulfil the task of building an independent national industry in a short span of time without relying on big powers.

Question: How do you think about the reunification of divided Korea without outside influence?

Answer: It is the most important revolutionary task facing our people today to push aside the interference of outside forces and achieve the independent reunification of the divided fatherland.

Our nation is, by origin, a homogeneous nation which has lived with one culture and one language through a long history of thousands of years. Our country was divided into the north and south by outside forces at the end of World War II and reunification has not been achieved still today due to the interference of outside forces. Outside forces are the very author of the split of our nation and the main obstacle to the reunification of our country.

The question of the reunification of our country is, to all intents and purposes, an internal question of our nation, which must be solved by the Korean people themselves. The internal question of the nation can be solved in conformity with the interests of the nation and the will of the people only by the efforts of the nation itself. The question of Korea's reunification can not be solved in reliance upon outside forces and there is no need for other peoples to interfere in the question of the reunification of our country. Our people are a resourceful and courageous people who are fully capable of solving the question of the country's reunification for themselves. If only the interference of outside forces is terminated in our country, our people will be able to achieve the peaceful reunification of the divided country for themselves. If the interference of outside forces is brought to an end, the dialogue now under way between the north and south will make a successful and rapid progress.

The outside forces which interfere in the internal affairs of our country and obstruct its reunification are none other than the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have not only divided our country but also enforced a colonial rule in south Korea, occupying it for nearly 30 years. Tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are still stationed in south Korea. There is no outside force in the northern half of our Republic and our Party and the Government of the Republic never allow the interference of outside forces. Therefore, the most important question in realising the independent reunification of our country is to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea which they are occupying under the flag of the "U.N. forces."

From the first day of the split of the country our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently struggled to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and defined it in the north-south joint statement published in 1972 as the most important principle of national reunification to achieve the reunification of the country independently, without reliance upon or interference of outside forces.

Consequent upon the consistent efforts of the Government of our Republic and the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the whole world, the U.N. General Assembly last year adopted a resolution on supporting the principle of the independent and peaceful reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement and dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Korea. This is our great victory and an important step helpful to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

But there still remains a more fundamental question in putting an end to the interference of outside forces in our country and there are a lot of questions to be solved.

(Continued on page 2)

President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives PLO Del. and Japan Press Corps

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 13 the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Hani Al Hasan, political adviser of Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On hand was Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country. Saying that he was pleased with the participation of the delegation in the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the leader had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the leader a personal letter and greetings of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the personal letter Chairman Yasser Arafat paid respect to the leader for his noble support and assistance to the Palestinian revolution and wished the leader good health and happiness and the friendly Korean people greater progress and successes.

The leader expressed thanks for the personal letter and asked the head of the delegation to convey his regards to Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The head of the delegation said that he learned lots of things through his visit to Korea and stressed, in particular, that the third world people should study the great *Juche* idea.

Let us strive jointly to defend independence, the leader said, and stated: We will in the future, too, as in the past, actively support the just cause of the Palestinian people and advance together with them, holding the banner of revolution.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience on September 11 to the press corps accompanying the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party when he called on the visiting JSP delegation at the Guest House.

Present on the occasion were head of the press corps Hoshino Isuke of "Sankei Shimbun," and members of the press corps —reporters of "Asahi Shimbun," "Nihon T.V.," "NHK," "Yomiuri Shimbun," "Mainichi Shimbun," "Chunichi Shimbun," "Kyodo Press," "Fuji T.V.," "Jiji Press" and "Japan Education T.V."

Comrades Pak Sung Chul, So Chol and Kim Yong Nam, and Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were present on the occasion.

Also present were head of the JSP delegation Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives, and members of the delegation staying in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the Japan press corps on a visit to our country together with Chairman Narita Tomomi and had a talk with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leader expressed the hope that the press corps would make efforts for promoting friendship and solidarity between Korea and Japan, for peace and democracy, independence and sovereignty and for strengthening the unity of all peoples.

The head of the press corps expressed deep thanks to the leader for his much concern shown to them during their stay in Korea. The head of the press corps said:

We will live up to the hospitality accorded us by Your Excellency President and the Workers' Party of Korea and convey as it is everything we heard and saw in Korea to the Japanese people of broad segments.

Saying that journalists are men of pen writing articles with a sense of justice, the leader told them to fight together for justice and asked them to convey his greetings to the Japanese people upon returning home.

Chairman Narita Tomomi expressed deep thanks to the leader for having granted an audience to the press corps accompanying his delegation and posed for a photograph with it.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Chinese Communist Party Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the friendship visiting group of Party workers of the Communist Party of China staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the visiting group with Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the Hopei Provincial Committee of the C.P.C. and Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, as its head and Comrade Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as its deputy head.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Guk Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party; and Kim Gil Hyon, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, was on hand.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the friendship visiting group of the CPC to our country. Particularly, it was very gratifying that the visiting group celebrated, together with us, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the national day of our country, the leader said. He had a conversation with the guests in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and friendship.

Algerian Gov't Military Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the visiting government military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on September 8.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant Commander Benmoussa Mohamed, Commander of the Navy of the Algerian National People's Army.

On hand were Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Rear Admiral Pang Chol Gap of the Korean People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the government military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to our country.

Noting that our country and Algeria are as close as real brothers, the leader expressed thanks to the Algerian people for their active support to the proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The head of the delegation said that it was a great honour for them that His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the third world, found time to receive the delegation. In Korea we deeply understood the real meaning of the idea founded by the Marshal that the people are the masters of everything and decide everything and clearly realized the judiciousness and justness of the military line formulated by the Marshal.

As the fighting cause of the Korean people is just and great many people of the world are standing on the side of the Korean people, Korea will certainly be reunified, the head of the delegation noted. He said that large numbers of the world people considered it their duty to stand on the side of the Korean people.

Iranian Parliamentary Mission

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 8 the Iranian parliamentary delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Jafar Sharif Emami, President of the Senate of Iran, and members of the delegation—Mohammad Ali Saffari and Jamal Ganji, Senators, and Mozaffar Zafaranlou, Ali Asghar Azad, Abdollah Badr Salehian, Ebrahim Kasrai and Akbar Amir-Ahmadi, members of the Majlis.

Present were Comrade Choe Jae U, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Li Song Hi, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Abbas Aram, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to our country, was also present there.

On the occasion the head of the delegation courteously conveyed warmest wishes and cordial greetings of His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, to the leader on the occasion of the national day of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this, asked the delegation to convey warm greetings to His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah of Iran upon returning home and had a talk with the guests in a friendly atmosphere.

Saying that his delegation visited Korea to further strengthen the ties of friendship between Iran and Korea, the head of the delegation stressed that all the successes made in Korea have been achieved on the basis of the great teachings of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. The Iranian people cherish great respect for His Excellency President who has achieved world-startling brilliant successes in a very short span of time by devotedly striving for the Korean people from his childhood up to this day, he said.

Speaking of the need to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries, the leader stressed that the developing countries should not only unite politically with each other but also cooperate economically and technically in order to build in a short period countries independent in politics and self-supporting in economy.

The head of the delegation expressed thanks to the leader for his precious words and wished good health and a long life to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader, for the eternal prosperity of Korea.

That day the delegation conveyed a present prepared with sincerity to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Norwegian Social Democratic Party Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ragnar Christiansen, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party and vice-Chairman of the parliamentary group.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and personages concerned Kim Gil Hyon and Kang Gwan Son.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party to our country, and said that particularly he was very glad over the fact that the delegation celebrated, together with us, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, our national day. The leader had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation said that in Korea he saw for himself the great successes made by the Korean people in the socialist construction on the basis of the *Juche* idea and was deeply moved by them.

He stressed that the question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The leader expressed thanks to the delegation for its high appreciation of the successes of our people in the socialist construction and its support to our policy of national reunification. Then the leader spoke of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Norway. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

The U.S. imperialists are still occupying south Korea under the flag of the United Nations and wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of our country. The U.S. imperialists are constantly instigating the south Korean authorities to nation-splitting acts to create "two Koreas" and zealously defending the war racket and fascistization policy of the south Korean authorities. The Japanese militarists are also persistently obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, actively following the U.S. imperialists' interference in its internal affairs and their splitting policy toward it.

Under the zealous encouragement of the U.S. imperialists the south Korean authorities are clinging ever tighter to the sleeves of outside forces to maintain their crumbling system of military fascist rule and heading for the perpetuation of division, not reunification. The south Korean authorities betrayed the principles of independent and peaceful reunification agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and are begging for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' permanent occupation of south Korea and further intensifying fascist suppression of the south Korean people, who demand reunification, and new war provocative manoeuvres.

If the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is to be accelerated under the present conditions, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to it, must be driven out of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without be smashed. Our Party and the Government of the Republic will bend every possible effort to remove all the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification and reunify the divided country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without interference of outside forces.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop their moves of aggression and interference against our country, quit south Korea forthwith and desist from instigating or patronizing the south Korean authorities. If the U.S. imperialists, defying our repeated warnings, keep occupying south Korea and defend the nation-splitting manoeuvres and fascistization policy of the south Korean authorities, they will get nothing from this, but will suffer only an ignominious defeat.

We think that the United Nations should deal a deserved blow to the U.S. imperialists' aggression on our country and their interference in its internal affairs. The United Nations should take the "U.N. forces" helmets off the heads of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea and force them to withdraw from there and take measures helpful to the Korean people in reunifying the divided country by themselves, without interference of outside forces.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries of the world who value justice and love truth will actively support and encourage the struggle of the Korean people to check and frustrate the interference and splitting manoeuvres of outside forces on our country and reunify the divided country by themselves.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese people for their active support to the struggle of our people for reunifying the country independently.

Question: What is your position on the problems of decolonization of the African Continent?

Answer: The African people have waged a stubborn struggle to liquidate colonialism and achieve national independence and won a great victory in this struggle. On the African Continent, many countries have already won national independence and embarked upon the road of a worthy struggle for building a new life. The African Continent which was called "colonial continent" and "continent of darkness" in the past is turning today into a new continent shining with the bright rays of freedom and liberation. Colonialism is living its last hours on the African Continent.

Today the African people are vigorously struggling to finally liquidate colonialism on the African Continent, consolidate the already won national independence and build a prosperous, new society.

The Korean people consider the struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism and for the final liquidation of colonialism on the African Continent as a most righteous one and regard it as their noble internationalist duty to actively support and encourage it. The Korean people fully support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and other African countries in their struggle against the colonialists and racists and will always stand firmly on their side.

In order to finally liquidate all forms of colonialism on the African Continent, consolidate national independence and attain social progress and prosperity, it is imperative to steadily strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Unless the imperialist aggressors are driven out, they do not give up their domination over the colonial and dependent countries. It is the nature of imperialism to invade and plunder other countries.

The people should fight to a finish against foreign imperialists, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and make a clean sweep of the left-overs of colonialism in all fields, political, economic and cultural. Only then is it possible to achieve national independence and build an independent and prosperous, new society.

If the African people are to win final victory in the struggle for decolonization, they should further strengthen solidarity among the people. Solidarity among the people is the source of strength and a firm guarantee of victory. When the people of all the African countries closely unite and resolutely struggle, they will chase the imperialists sooner or later out of all regions of Africa to the last man, finally liquidate colonialism and build a new, independent and prosperous Africa, an Africa for the African people.

We firmly believe that the African people will surely achieve final victory in the struggle for decolonization.

Question: We know that President Senghor invited you to pay a return call to Senegal. When will you honour our country with this visit?

Answer: I accepted with deep thanks the invitation of President Senghor and remember my commitment to pay a visit to Senegal. I will visit Senegal at a proper time in future and see for myself the successes made by the Senegalese people in the endeavours to build a new life and learn good experiences from them.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the hope that the courageous and industrious Senegalese people will win a shining victory in the struggle against imperialism and for building a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state, united close around the Government of the Republic of Senegal headed by President Senghor.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo was made public in Pyongyang on September 12. The joint communique reads:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Togo

On the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 7 to 12, 1974.

During the visit talks were held between the Heads of State of the two countries in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and examined the matter of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the international situation.

The Togolese side highly appreciated the shining successes made by the Korean people in all fields of state construction by embodying the *Juche* idea under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great leader.

The Togolese side expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people to put an end to the division of Korea caused and maintained by the imperialists and reunify their country independently and peacefully without any interference of outside forces.

The Korean side highly appreciated the fact that the Togolese people under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, their outstanding leader, are achieving economic independence by displaying a high consciousness of national independence.

The Korean side praised the great achievements the Togolese people have made in the struggle to strengthen national unity and build a national economy and culture, frustrating all the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and wished them still greater success.

The two Heads of State appraised our era today as a new historic era in which imperialism and colonialism are falling irretrievably and the third world people oppressed and humiliated in the past, having emerged in the international arena, are vigorously advancing along the road of independence and self-sustenance.

The two Heads of State, analysing the international situation, particularly the situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America, pointed with satisfaction to the achievements made by the third world people in recent years in the struggle against aggressive imperialism.

The two Heads of State denounced the continuation of the state of war in Vietnam and Cambodia owing to the crafty aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialist aggressors, expressed solidarity for the struggle waged by the Lao people to build a unified and independent Laos since the conclusion of the peace agreement and pointed with pleasure to the victory of the liberation movement in Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

The two Heads of State expressed firm solidarity with the Zimbabwe, Namibian and Azanian peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and inhumane racism and resolutely denounced the disgraceful apartheid policy of the racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The two Heads of State highly appreciated the fact that the Organization of African Unity is playing a positive role in rooting up all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism in the African Continent and achieving the unity of Africa.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity for the struggle the Arab people are waging against imperialism and Zionism to regain the occupied territories and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides voiced firm solidarity for the Latin American people's struggle against imperialism and for the defence of the natural resources and territorial waters right of their countries and for the consolidation of national independence.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all countries of the world against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

The two Heads of State pointed with full satisfaction to the common stand taken by the third world countries at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the U.N. Special Assembly on Raw Material and Development and the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of Seas, and manifested the firm conviction that if the third world people join their efforts in the political and economic fields, they can smash splittist imperialism.

The two sides signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

During their visit President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party visited Mangyongdae and factories, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province and were accorded the warmest welcome and hospitality by the Korean people. Such welcome and hospitality are a manifestation of the feelings of high respect and deep friendship cherished by the Korean people toward His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people, and the Togolese people.

The President of the Republic of Togo, in the name of his wife and suite, extended most heartfelt thanks to respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the sagacious leader, and to the Korean people for their very warm and fraternal, unforgettable hospitality accorded the Togolese delegation and sincerely hoped that the Korean people would build a reunified and prosperous Korea.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the state visit of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Togolese peoples and made a great contribution to strengthening the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

The President of the Republic of Togo invited the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung to pay an official visit to the Republic of Togo.

President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure and decided to realize it at a convenient time.

Pyongyang
September 12, 1974

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

GNASSINGBE EYADEMA
President
Republic of Togo

Speech of President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Republic of Togo

At Pyongyang Welcome Meeting

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, was held in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on September 10.

Follows the full text of the speech of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, at the mass meeting:

Your Excellency respected Mr. President Kim Il Sung, intelligent leader of the Korean people, Messieurs ministers, excellencies, Messieurs ambassadors, mesdames and messieurs, my dear friends,

At this moment of our visit to this part of the world, permit me, first of all, to extend to the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to your Government, to the Workers' Party of Korea and to the entire valiant Korean people my sincere thanks for the unforgettable welcome bearing testimony to the warmth of the friendship which unites our two peoples.

The distance which we had covered to come to your beautiful country, which well merits her name "the land of morning calm," seemed singularly short the moment we set foot on the soil of your country. In fact, there are many similarities between our two peoples from the viewpoint of history, thought and philosophy and the ideals they aim at.

Korea with a long and glorious history, a splendid civilisation, like Togo, has gone through periods of darkness and glory. Your past history is similar to ours, as it is a history of defence of your country from aggression, and your contemporary history is a history of an anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation.

All along this history, we have admired the courage of your people and their determination to preserve their proper identity and peacefully contribute to the construction of a better world for all the peoples.

You have successively suffered from the beginning of the 20th century, not without fierce resistance, the aggression of the Western capitalist forces and those of the neighbouring countries. But the Korean people united around you, the respected and beloved leader, surmounted all these difficulties and definitively broke the chains of domination.

But you know as well as me that imperialism does not lay down the arms so rapidly, and this is why it attempted once again directly to put a spoke in the wheel of the emancipation of your people by provoking the past aggression in the 50's.

All the peoples who love peace and justice once again appreciated the enormous sacrifices which the Korean people offered to liquidate definitively the imperialists' attempt of enslavement and domination.

We know after all, Mr. President, what profound pain your people (and yourself) feel today by the division of the country into two by external forces. This is why through my voice the entire Togolese people extend their support to you in the search for reunification.

Mr. President, it is for this people that you have waged from your early years a struggle for the complete liberation of the country. Thus, you have patiently organised them, conducted them in those difficult period to have the sense of dignity, and roused them victoriously against the aggressors.

Your have also organised them to create the material means of subsistence.

And you have armed them with the noble idea of *Juche*.

You may today congratulate yourself on the success, although the ideal of national reunification is yet to be attained.

In fact, this northern part of your country gives us the image of a country which has definitively entered the road of progress.

Flying over your territory, we could already have an idea of the standard of your agriculture. The quality of the climate of your country had from the ancient time been an object of covetousness of others; today the high standard of your agriculture solidly supported by fast progressing industry wins the admiration of such young nations as ours still searching their road of development.

Mr. President,

The enthusiasm of the masses and the joy of life that is read on the faces of thousands of people prove beyond doubt that the revenue of the common labour is shared by all. This is certainly the foundation of your politico-social philosophy, which we fully share.

Mr. President, the international order craftily shaped by the great powers to the detriment of the small nations is today called in question.

The political, economic and financial crisis which shakes the world at this moment demands of us to reconsider the old order and revise it with all our strength. We witness in this new situation not only the decisive will of the young nations to have their voice heeded, but also, and above all, certain evolution in the international relations.

In fact, their instinct of domination frustrated by the independence movement in the colonies over the last decade, the great powers believe that they have found a new way for permitting themselves once again to establish their hegemony over those young states.

Through the relations necessarily existing (we agree to this) between all the countries, they recommenced to exploit us, but this time by a more dangerous means, that is, seizing our resources. In this vertical type of relations, we are bound to certain powers which, under the pretext of aiding us, remark without concealment that the flux of capital between our countries and them is advantageous to them.

In those first years, we received such form of cooperation which demanded us thankfulness and humiliation, on the assertion that it was a generous and disinterested "aid," though it was in the interest, above all, of the donators.

We denounced as impotent their hypocrisy when they vaunted to us their merits and their efficacy. In the ensuing ten years, things have changed.

The hotbed of agitation, the troubles and the wars which they themselves caused and kept up everywhere, finally, made our countries conscious of their possibilities which had not yet been utilised, and this clearly posed the problem of raw materials.

The conclusion from this is that the economy of the great powers largely depends on our mineral resources and they can exist only in reliance upon these resources.

Togo, conscious of this situation, has always striven to reinforce the unity among our countries and accordingly, participated in all work for strengthening the ranks of underdeveloped countries.

The lesson which should be drawn from this is that the countries belonging to our third world occupy a large portion in the international economic life and only the unity of action of these countries can improve the position of each nation in the complicated struggle.

Mr. President,

We are sure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds an outstanding place in this battle.

We think that the time has come when all the countries should change their viewpoint, be guided by a new idea and should establish a new international order on the basis of the *Juche* idea placing the people in the centre, the realistic desire of mankind, not by some power.

Then the social and political relations will become relations of peace, fraternal friendship and equality, not relations of aggression and domination, and the economic relations will be based on correct distribution and just pay to the labour of each man.

The rally of the Togolese people founded by us to unite all our compatriots proceeds from the principle of independence in working out the foreign policy like the Workers' Party of Korea.

This independent policy is closely linked with the unity of all countries, big and small, which intend to approach us on the basis of equality and the conception of international cooperation.

When the five principles—respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence—affirmed by you are accepted by all the countries, it will be possible to rationalize and moralize a new international order.

We consider that the era of all forms of domination and exploitation of man by man has gone never to return.

Therefore, we hold that the international order should not be based on the relations of strength, but on the relations of solidarity and necessary mutual cooperation among all the peoples and nations.

Mr. President,

The Korean people are proud of you, and they have reason for it.

You have led to brightness the Korean people from the darkness of domination and aggression for a long time.

But, I know that the reunification of the Korean nation and country is the essential task concerning you on the road of national construction.

We have followed with great interest the efforts made by you for reunification and the successes made by you have interested us.

We think like you that only the entire Korean people can solve their question by themselves freely and independently without any interference of outside forces.

We know and are convinced that the people of your country are desirous of reunification and the artificial demarcation line can not separate the nation with the same blood and culture.

At this moment when we are speaking, other peoples of this region of the world are subjected to aggression of the imperialists who are trying to justify the right of the strong.

Imperialism is again deliberately trampling underfoot the rights to the national self-determination of the people.

We think that only the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia are capable of solving their problems and any solution imposed by outside forces can not give satisfaction.

In any case, the time has come when the great powers should know that the world peace largely depends on the peace in this region.

Speaking of the international cooperation just now, I denounced the "cooperation" which the strong powers intended so far to give us.

The first 10 years of development which gave us bitter disillusion, that is, the first 10 years of the independence of our country, obliged us to reconsider the principles of the international cooperation.

In this domain, too, we believe, we should act on the principles of independence, equality and justice.

Mr. President, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people,

As you see our cause is the common cause and the ideal maintained by us is also common ideal, that is, the ideal of justice.

Justice has no boundaries and crosses the sea and mountains.

We shall carry from your country and from the welcome of the Korean people the image of the Korean people who are convinced of their ideal and are determined to defend their country to the end, firmly rallied around the leader.

Long live respected and beloved President Comrade Kim Il Sung for the victory of the *Juche* idea which is independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live new Togo!

Long live friendship among peoples!

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Between Workers' Party of Korea and Japan Socialist Party

PYONGYANG, Sep. 12 (KCNA)—A joint communique between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party was published in Pyongyang on September 12.

The joint communique reads:

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party with Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, as its head and Kawasaki Kanji, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the International Department of the JSP, as its deputy head, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between September 5 to 12, 1974.

While staying in Korea, the delegation of the JSP attended the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, inspected educational and cultural institutions and attended a welcome meeting of Pyongyang citizens.

The delegation was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere it went. It is a token of the warm friendly sentiments of the Korean people for the JSP and the democratic forces of Japan.

During the visit, talks were held in an amicable atmosphere between President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and head of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

Attending the talks on the side of the Workers' Party of Korea were Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK; So Chol, Member of the Political Committee, and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the Central Committee of the Party; Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Party; and Kim Gwan Sop, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Present on the side of the Japan Socialist Party were Kawasaki Kanji, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the International Department, Yagi Noboru, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the Education and Propaganda Department; Ito Shigeru, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the National Movement Department; Hasegawa Shozo, vice-Chairman of the Special Measures Committee for Korean Affairs; Yoneda Togo, Director of the Secretariat of the Special Measures Committee; Ishizuka Yoshio, deputy section chief of the General Affairs Department of the Central Headquarters; Aizawa Shinichi, correspondent of Shakai Shinpo of its Party Organ Department; and Maruyama Kiyoshi, secretary of the Chairman.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on the Asian situation, the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea, the relations between Korea and Japan, strengthening of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and other matters of common concern and reached an agreement on all the questions.

The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party paid deep respect to the Korean people who were celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK after making a big leap in socialist construction and while opening a new phase in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, closely united around the Workers' Party of Korea, with the *Juche* idea as their guiding principle, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

And it highly praised the Korean people who, in a very brief period, have registered shining successes in all spheres of socialist construction, instituted the Socialist Constitution and are successfully promoting the three revolutions, energetically waging the "speed battle" in the fight of grand socialist construction for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan more than one year ahead of schedule and laying a foundation for beating the ten major targets of economic construction under the next perspective plan, and carried out the epochal work of drastically reducing prices and completely abolishing taxation.

The delegation of the JSP extended all-out support to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity for the reunification of north and south Korea laid down by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and the north-south joint statement, the five-point program of national reunification, the letter to the U.S. Congress and other just and wise proposals and strongly held that the U.S. occupation army wearing the berets of the "United Nations forces" must be immediately withdrawn from south Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese and south Korean reactionary forces must give up the "two Koreas" plot and Korea be admitted to the United Nations under a single national title.

And it sternly denounced the south Korean reactionary clique for harshly suppressing the patriots who demand democracy and national reunification, reinforcing the fascist system, increasing tension by outcries over fictitious "threat of southward aggression" and scheming to suppress the Korean citizens in Japan, perpetrating without hesitation interference in the internal affairs of Japan.

The delegation of the JSP vehemently opposed the intensified political and economic infiltration into south Korea by certain reactionary forces of Japan hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, strongly held that the Japanese Government should abrogate the "Japan-south Korea treaty," give up the hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, normalise the relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and fully guarantee the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and stressed that the friendly intercourse between the peoples of Japan and Korea should be developed on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The delegation of the WPK expressed deep thanks to the JSP and democratic forces of Japan for highly appreciating the successes of the Korean people in socialist construction, opposing all the hostile policies against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, actively supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, defending the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and extending support and solidarity for the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and the reunification of the country.

The delegation of the WPK highly appreciated the struggle of the JSP against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and Japan's militarization and fascistization and for democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan as a just struggle conforming to the basic interests of the Japanese people who aspire after peace, neutrality and social progress and a just struggle contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the Pacific region and expressed full support and firm solidarity for it.

The delegation of the WPK earnestly wished the JSP new shining successes in the immediate struggle for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security pact," for the withdrawal of the U.S. military bases, against the outflow of the monopoly capital of Japan overseas, for defence of the peace constitution and the vital rights of the people.

The delegation of the WPK congratulated the JSP on the fact that it has firmly joined hands with all the democratic forces of Japan in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for peace and democracy and become an authoritative and powerful political force trusted by the broad popular masses of Japan and wished the Party greater successes in the struggle for strengthening the united front with the advanced progressive forces.

The delegation of the WPK sincerely rejoiced over the daily rising of the international position of the JSP for its staunch anti-imperialist struggle and appreciated the strengthening of solidarity of the JSP with all the anti-imperialist peace forces of the world including the Asian socialist countries as a clear sign of the lofty internationalist stand of the JSP.

The delegation of the JSP expressed profound thanks to the WPK and the Korean people for the all-round support and solidarity for its just struggle and repeatedly manifested powerful support to the just struggle of the WPK and the Korean people.

The delegation of the WPK sternly denounced the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces for persisting in their manoeuvres to hamper the reunification of Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea for pursuing a splittist line and war policy with the encouragement of U.S. imperialism and certain reactionary forces of Japan even after they were compelled to come out to the dialogue under the pressure of the people and intensifying fascist oppression and outrages against the south Korean people who call for the democratization of society and national reunification, demanding the suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), an overseas citizens organisation of the Republic, and becoming more unscrupulous in their slander and hostile attitude against the Republic over the so-called "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi."

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces of Japan must stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique and the U.S. imperialists must withdraw at an early date their aggressor troops wearing the berets of the "U.N. forces" from south Korea. The Pak Jung Hi clique must discontinue war provocation acts and "anti-communist" racket, stop the fascist suppression of the south Korean people, release without delay all the arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and give up the political intrigues against Chongryun.

The delegation of the WPK stressed that the only way for the reunification of Korea lies in realising the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people who enjoy the strong support and encouragement of the Japan Socialist Party, the Japanese people and progressive peoples of the whole world would certainly reunify the divided country.

Both sides appraised our era today as a new era when once oppressed and maltreated people have emerged on the historical scene as its master and the world people advanced along the road of independence.

It was also pointed out in unison by both sides that the struggle of a number of Asian countries is advancing and imperialism and the reactionary forces are sinking deeper into a bog. But the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces in their quandary are running riot to maintain their system of domination and resorting to the policies of reaction and aggression.

Its most characteristic manifestation is the present situation surrounding south Korea and the most important task of the struggle against imperialism and for peace in Asia is the Korean question.

The delegation of the JSP expressed the resolution to fight to rally broad forces desirous of friendship between Japan and Korea, putting up five-point tasks of the friendship movement of the Japanese people.

1. It opposes all the manoeuvres to hamper friendship between the peoples of Japan and Korea and strengthens their relations of amity and friendship.

2. Korea is one. It will frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces obstructing the reunification of Korea and support and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

3. It will put an early end to the abnormal situation between Japan and Korea and strive to have diplomatic relations established with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the five peace principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in other's internal affairs, sovereingty and mutual benefit.

4. It will defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and strengthen solidarity with the south Korean patriotic people in their struggle for democracy and the country's reunification.

5. It demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops wearing U.N berets from south Korea and admission to the U.N. under a single national title.

Supporting this in its entirety, the delegation of the WPK expressed the firm belief that the struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples will surely be crowned with victory.

Both sides stressed that the struggle against U.S. imperialism is advancing in all the Asian, African and Latin American regions, highly appreciated the ever increasing influence exerted upon the development of the present international relations by the third world peoples fighting on the stand of independence, non-alignment and neutrality and expressed the belief that when the peoples of the third world countries fight resolutely in firm unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, they will be able to liquidate the colonial rule of imperialism and build a new world without imperialism.

Both sides expressed support to and solidarity with the working class and working masses of the capitalist countries in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital and for peace and democracy and for defence of the vital rights of the working masses.

When all the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, the working-class movement, the democratic movement and all other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces fight resolutely in firm unity in their respective position, the schemes of aggression and war will be frustrated and the struggle of the people of each country for peace, democracy and socialism will surely end in victory.

Both sides admitted in unison the necessity of developing personal travel and economic, cultural, sports and scientific and technical exchanges on the principles of reciprocity to develop the friendly relations between the DPRK and Japan.

The two sides rejoiced over the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party are developing, linked together by ever closer relations and both of them unanimously confirmed that it is more important for the fulfilment of the common tasks of the peoples of Korea and Japan to develop the relations between the two Parties into closer ones in the future.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the results of the visit of the JSP delegation to the DPRK and stressed in unison that this visit constitutes a great contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples and establishing friendly relations between the two countries.

The JSP delegation expressed heartfelt thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded it by the Korean people during its stay in Korea.

DPRK Admitted to IAEA

PYONGYANG, Sep. 19 (KCNA)—The 18th Annual General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was held recently in Vienna, Austria, according to a report from Vienna.

The September 16 Plenary Session of the General Conference discussed the question of admitting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the IAEA and unanimously decided without voting to accept the DPRK as a member of this agency.

When the Chairman declared open the discussion of the question of our country's entry into the agency at the session that day, representatives of socialist countries, third world countries and various other countries made speeches warmly supporting the entry of our country into the IAEA.

Fully supporting the entry of our country into the IAEA, the representatives of Algeria, the Soviet Union, Romania, Albania, Cuba, Indonesia, Argentina, Bangladesh and other countries stressed that it was only too natural for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which not only possesses a high level of science and technology but also has a great influence in the international arena to enter the IAEA.

Overpowered by the strong voices of the representatives of the overwhelming majority of countries demanding our country's entry into the agency, even the representatives of the United States and some other countries which had hampered our country's admission to this agency dared not openly oppose our country's entry.

The proposal on the admission of our country based on the recommendation of the council, the supreme executive body of the IAEA, passed with a unanimous approval.

The Polish representative made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the socialist countries which had no opportunity to make a speech in support of our country's entry. At the end of the session, the representatives of Algeria, Romania, the Soviet Union and many other countries called on the delegation of our country and warmly hailed the DPRK's admission to the IAEA.

The General Conference of the IAEA strikingly showed once again that the international position and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are rising higher with each passing day and the number of countries supporting us is steadily increasing.

The DPRK's entry into the IAEA made it possible to frustrate the vicious obstructionist manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and their lackeys against the DPRK, raise higher her authority and prestige in the international arena and further expand cooperation among the member nations of the IAEA.

Koreans Flay Pak Clique, Japan Gov't for Vicious Scheme to Destroy Chongryun

Chongryun Declares Seoul-Tokyo "Agreement" Invalid

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) met the press on September 20 at the Korean Hall in Tokyo, which houses the Central Headquarters Office of Chongryun. He denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their intention to destroy Chongryun and suppress the Korean residents here, and also condemned the Japanese authorities for their criminal act of handing to the puppet clique a "diplomatic note" in which they promised to oppress Chongryun, by sending a "special envoy" of prime minister on September 19, in collusion with the puppets.

Also present there was vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek of the Chongryun CSC. At the press conference, a statement of the Chongryun CSC was made public by the Chairman. The statement reads as follows:

The Japanese Government shamelessly promised the Pak Jung Hi clique to suppress Chongryun, by dispatching a "special envoy" to south Korea after a series of dirty dealings with the clique behind closed doors in spite of the strong protest of the people of the world beginning with Koreans and Japanese against the government.

Openly declaring in a "personal letter" of prime minister to Pak Jung Hi and "supplementary verbal explanation" by the "special envoy" that the Japanese Government will strictly control any criminal acts aimed at overthrowing the "ROK Government" and "thoroughly probe into Chongryun," the government laid bare its intention to launch in real earnest the political oppression of Chongryun.

This is a grave challenge to the entire Korean people including those in Japan and an open expression of its hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This is not only an act in crude violation of international law and usage, but also an act against the Japanese Constitution and other domestic laws of Japan which ensure the freedoms of speech, the press, association and assembly.

We strongly protest the Japanese Government with surging indignation against its unjust attitude of further intensifying the suppression of Chongryun as a link in a chain of political dealings with the Pak Jung Hi bandits.

We declare that even if the Japanese Government makes any promise with the Pak Jung Hi clique, a handful of military gangsters who cannot represent any Koreans, such a promise is undoubtedly invalid and that none of Koreans will be regulated by it in their activities.

The whole course of things which led to the dispatch of the "special envoy" clearly shows to what extent has the fusion of the Pak Jung Hi bandits and the Japanese Government reached.

It is clear that the "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi" is a poljtical farce self-produced by the military fascist bandits and that the responsibility for the "assassination attempt" should be traced to no other than Pak Jung Hi himself.

As it has repeatedly declared so far, Chongryun has nothing to do with the "assassination attempt." This is proved by objective facts.

This notwithstanding, the despicable Pak Jung Hi clique began to make every possible effort, right after the "attempt," to groundlessly link it to the DPRK and Chongryun. In addition, taking advantage of the "assassination attempt," they have persistently demanded the Japanese authorities suppress Chongryun.

As unanimously pointed out by Japanese public opinion, the demand of the Pak Jung Hi clique is unreasonable because it is aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of Japan and extending to Japan the talons of the savage fascist system now enforced in south Korea, and a demand unacceptable to any sensible and reasonable person.

But, the Japanese Government changed its stance — the government staged an unheard-of diplomatic farce. At first, it publicly declared that it could not meet such a demand. Thereafter it said that it had accepted Pak Jung Hi's demand, negotiating with them in advance behind closed doors on the wording of the "personal letter" and the contents of the "verbal supplementary explanation" by the "special envoy."

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the Pak Jung Hi bandits and the Japanese Government reached an "agreement" in their dealings through the direct intermediation and at the direction of the U.S. imperialists.

Furthermore, the Japanese government authorities remain onlookers at the entry of large numbers of "KCIA" operatives into this country and their subversive activities like a raid on a Chongryun office where its workers were injured; an unwarranted surveillance and investigation are continuing of Chongryun officials, no party to the "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi."

This is a self-revelation of the readiness of the Japanese Government to employ dirty political tricks and secret bargainings in total defiance of the fair public and international common sense in order to bolster up the Pak Jung Hi clique now in a tight corner at home and abroad and fulfil their purpose of reinvading south Korea, in concert with the U.S. imperialists.

Extremely natural are the sharp voices of criticism, expressed by the broader segments of the Japanese public, including all the opposition parties, of such attitude taken by the Japanese Government.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in its 62nd Enlarged Meeting held on September 18 issued a statement, in which the body bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their traitorous criminal attempt to suppress Chongryun and the Korean citizens in Japan and strongly protest the Japanese authorities against their collusion with the puppet clique in this. It also solemnly declared that it will do everything it can to support Chongryun in its patriotic work and its struggle to defend the democratic national rights of the Korean residents in Japan.

Nobody is allowed to interfere in or obstruct the rightful activities of Chongryun, an authoritative organization of overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Any call for some restriction of Chongryun and its workers is an entirely intolerable insult.

International law and practices and the historical background legally and morally oblige the Japanese Government to fully guarantee the democratic national rights and just social activities of the resident Korean nationals.

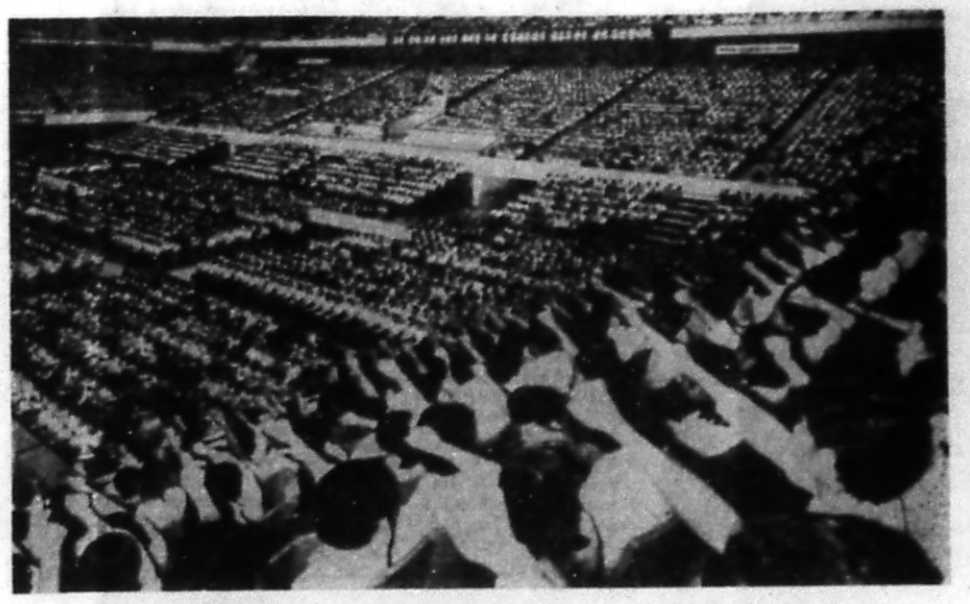
We demand that the Japanese Government should desist at once from the unjust attempt to join the Pak Jung Hi clique in repressing Chongryun and should ensure fully all the basic human rights and freedom of social activities of the resident Koreans, facing the realities squarely.

We also strongly demand that the Japanese Government should halt its illicit relations with the Pak Jung Hi clique and laying an obstacle in the way of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and fundamentally change its wrong Korea policy which are contrary to the trend of history and time and will cause disastrous aftereffects upon the future relations between Korea and Japan.

Believing that broader sectors of the Japanese public and the goodwill people in the rest of the world will never tolerate the illegal move of their government to suppress Chongryun in collaboration with the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters and will render positive encouragement and support to the just activities of Chongryun, we remain.

All the Korean nationals in Japan will rally firmly behind the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, and vigorously struggle to resolutely repel the subversive activities against Chongryun, safeguard their sacred democratic national rights and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Pyongyang Mass Rally Opposes Suppression Attempt on Chongryun



A Pyongyang mass rally opposing the intrigues of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities to suppress Chongryun was held on September 15 in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. (KCNA Radiophoto)

PYONGYANG, Sep. 16 (KCNA) —Over 20,000 working people of all walks of life in Pyongyang gathered at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on September 15 to hold a mass rally opposing the manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities to suppress the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, sun of the nation, genius of revolution and legendary hero.

Seen in the meeting hall were militant slogans.

Present at the rally together with working people in the city were Comrade Chong Jun Gi and functionaries of Party and power bodies and public organisations.

Among the attendants were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by So Man Sul, Director of the Organisational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, and members of the home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan who are staying in the homeland.

Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, spoke first at the rally.

She exposed that the south Korean reactionary rulers who had been raising a big-scale row against our Republic and Chongryun over the "incident of shooting" at Pak Jung Hi, implored the Japanese authorities to repress Chongryun in an attempt to stamp out its democratic, patriotic and just activities.

At the end of their political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, she pointed out, the Japanese authorities have decided to send a "special envoy" to south Korea and promise them to control the so-called "anti-ROK criminal group," hinting Chongryun, and hand over a "personal letter" to them and even contemplate to give them through the "special envoy" a verbal commitment to directly suppress Chongryun.

She continued:

The unwarranted scheme of the Japanese authorities is an insult to Chongryun and the entire Korean citizens in Japan, another open hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a flagrant violation of the publicly recognized international law and international usage.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, linking the "shooting incident" with us and Chongryun, are raising a vicious "anti-communist," anti-Chongryun din. This is the last-ditch effort of the fascist hangmen, bellicose elements and traitors to divert elsewhere the attention of the world people and seek a way out in the fascist repression of the people and the provocation of another war and a foolish farce and big political plot of the despicable traitors to the nation.

Especially, the scoundrels importunately demand the Japanese authorities suppress Chongryun, violating even the elementary diplomatic usage. This is the foulest, treacherous and butcherly act which has not been committed by any ruler and any fascist regime of the world.

We pungently denounce this cursed criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique as an intolerable insult to the dignity of our nation, unpardonable challenge to human conscience, a never-to-be-condoned treacherous act against the south Korean people and overseas compatriots fighting for democracy and national rights and the entire Korean people aspiring after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As for Chongryun which the Japanese authorities are scheming to suppress, it is a democratic and patriotic organisation and a dignified overseas citizens organisation of our Republic which conducts legitimate and just activities to defend the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and promote the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities stop at once their illegal act to suppress Chongryun in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and fully guarantee the freedom of social activities of Chongryun and the Korean citizens in Japan and all their rights in accordance with the principles of international law and international usage.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should look straight at today's reality and act with discretion and give up the filthy criminal intrigues to destroy Chongryun and suppress and murder fellow countrymen with the help of the Japanese reactionaries.

The provocation against Chongryun, she declared, is a provocation against our Republic and the threat to the compatriots in Japan is a threat to our people.

Our people will never allow anyone to stretch a hand of suppression to Chongryun nor tolerate any provocation against the Chongryun organisation and any form of persecution of the compatriots in Japan, as they never did in the past.

Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, was followed by So Man Sul, Director of the Organisational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

The floor was taken also by Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People Kim I Hun and Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Li Yong Bok, who expressed national indignation and hatred on the rostrum.

The rally closed with a chorus of the song "Korea Is One."

S. Korean Students Rise Up in Anti-Pak Struggle

The students of Seoul and Koryo Universities courageously rose against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to a report from Seoul, students of the college of technology of Seoul University distributed leaflets on Sep. 17 against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy of subjugation to Japan and for immediate release of the arrested students.

On the next day they waged a signature collection campaign on the campus and distributed leaflets demanding the release of the students who had been arrested on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

At the entrance gate of the university where was a streamer reading "Signature Collection Campaign for Release of Arrested Students," students appealed to their fellow students to affix their signature. In response to their appeal a great number of students thronged to the desks on which signature sheets were placed. But they were soon scattered by the plain-clothesmen who had smuggled themselves among the students.

The students, in protest against the police, staged a stubborn struggle. Several students were arrested.

Meanwhile, students of Koryo University also planned to rise up on Sep. 17 against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and hold a rally to demand that the "government" discontinue its policy of dependence on Japan and release the arrested students. But their plan was prevented by the "security" authorities.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are thus suppressing the genuine anti-Japanese slogan "Stop Subjugation to Japan," while instigating "anti-communist" elements to wage "anti-Japanese" demonstrations.

Where there are exploitation and suppression, there always breaks out the struggle of the people.

The struggle of the south Korean students proves this truth.

Rodong Sinmun Demands U.S. Imperialists Immediately Pull Out of S. Korea

The U.S. imperialists have no right whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea nor they have any pretext or ground to keep their aggression forces in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the schemes to create "two Koreas" and fix the split of Korea, instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to suppression of people and reckless military adventures, and must get out of south Korea at once with all their lethal weapons.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) says this in an article carried in connection with the lapse of 29 years since the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied the southern land of our country by force of arms on September 8, 1945.

The article characterises the history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea over the last 29 years as a cursed history of most barbaric colonial conquest and plunder, bloody murder and repression of the south Korean people by imperialism and a history of crimes in which the tragedy of artificial territorial division and national split was forced upon our people.

It quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea."

The article indicts to history the records of aggression committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people over the last 29 years—the establishment of the military government in south Korea, the fabrication of the puppet government in south Korea in May 1948, the provocation of the brigandish Korean War in June 1950, the "two Koreas" plot they are framing today through the Pak Jung Hi clique for the permanent split of Korea, the inducement of the Japanese militarist forces into south Korea today for laying new obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification, and so forth.

The article says:

The history of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea is, indeed, a history of aggression and conquest through which they established an unprecedentedly harsh colonial military fascist rule in south Korea and converted it into their complete colony, aggressive military base and living hell and a history full of crimes in which they opposed the reunification of Korea and imposed the tragedy of national split upon our people.

Twenty-nine years have passed since the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea, but the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists on Korea remain unchanged and the manoeuvres of the scoundrels to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of our country have not changed in the least. This is well proved by the attitude taken by the U.S. imperialists toward our proposal for concluding a peace agreement with the United States and ensuing development of the situation.

Our proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States, a signatory of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the real power holding the prerogative of supreme command in south Korea, signifies a most fair and rational step for removing the military confrontation and easing tension and creating favourable prerequisites to the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The proposal enjoys approval and active support from many countries of the world and progressive people, to say nothing of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have no ground to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, entrenched in south Korea, the article emphasizes, and continues:

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and their interference in Korea's internal affairs have been and are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our people, the main obstacle to the independent reunification of our country and the basic factor in menacing peace and coiling up tension in our country.

The basic cause of the unheard-of, miserable plight of the people in south Korea and the continued tension in Korea lies in that the U.S. imperialists are meddling in the internal affairs of Korea, while stepping up their policy of aggression, entrenched in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are harshly suppressing and murdering people, because the U.S. imperialists keep their aggressor troops stationed in south Korea and supply weapons to the Pak Jung Hi clique to encourage them and are blocking the road to reunification and indulging in reckless military adventures, crying for "confrontation" with us, because the U.S. imperialists are providing the puppets with war supplies and military equipment.

It is also because the U.S. imperialists are instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to obstruct the realisation of our reasonable proposals that the north-south dialogue for implementing the agreed points of the north-south joint statement has been driven into a deadlock and that a series of concrete and reasonable proposals put forward by our side for the progress of the dialogue have not been realised.

Some time ago, over 30 U.N. member nations including Algeria jointly proposed to put the item "On the Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops in South Korea under the U.N. Flag" on the agenda of the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session this year for discussion. The Korean people and many countries and progressive peoples of the world are actively supporting this proposal and becoming louder in their voice demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying south Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea is an urgent question that must be solved without delay in light of the Korean Armistice Agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the July 4 north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the decision of the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session last year which supported the principles of this statement.

Today when a large number of countries and peoples of the world unanimously demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooge the Pak Jung Hi military gang are crying that the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is necessary for "protecting" south Korea from the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." But, this is a sheer falsification and reversed logic.

It is ridiculous for the aggressor to style himself a "protector." Furthermore, none of the south Korean people has ever requested "protect on" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

The U.S. imperialists are an aggressor against the Korean people and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea are an occupation army serving to prop up the colonial rule.

The article warns:

If the U.S. imperialists stay on in south Korea in defiance of the resolute denunciation of our people and the world people and try to fix the division of Korea and maintain their colonial domination over south Korea, this will only further disclose their aggressive nature and only precipitate their own destruction.

Our people will surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by waging more energetically the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, holding aloft the policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. (KCNA)

Chongryun Rally

Around 4,000 Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) workers and Korean compatriots residing here held a central rally on Sep. 17 at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo, denouncing the political plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which was being hatched in connection with the recent "attempt on the life of Pak Jung Hi."

Present at the meeting were vice-Chairmen Li Gye Baek and Pak Jae Ro of the Chongryun CSC and its department chiefs and other leading members of Chongryun organizations.

In his report vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek warned the Japanese Government against their conspiracy with the Pak bandits who have openly intensified their destructive machination against Chongryun, since the "attempt to assassinate Pak Jung Hi."

After the report, the representatives of youth, women, merchants and pressmen took the rostrum and unanimously denounced the criminal act of the Pak bandits and the unjustifiable act of the Japanese Government.

Guests from various Japanese political parties and public organizations, including Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, unanimously expressed their firm solidarity with the patriotic and righteous activities of Chongryun. They unanimously demanded that their government do not send a "special envoy" to Seoul.

Seoul-Tokyo Fusion Comes under Fire

Vietnam

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam made public on September 9 a statement, according to a VNA report from Hanoi.

Flaying the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for demanding the Japanese Government suppress Chongryun and patriotic Koreans in Japan, the statement said that this is a dark scheme against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryun and a dirty move to mislead the world public opinion which is strongly condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique for its fascist repression of the south Korean people for freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of their country.

The statement went on:

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam firmly demands that the south Korean authorities give up hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stop slandering it, discontinue the scheme to undermine Chongryun and release at once all the south Korean patriots they are detaining.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Vietnam on September 10 also published a statement strongly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their frantic political intrigues, according to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation News Agency.

Japan

Miyamoto Kenji, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, at a recent press conference denounced the attitude of the Japanese Government which had decided to dispatch a "special envoy" to south Korea.

He said:

The "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi" was caused not by a Japanese, but by a "ROK" resident. But, strangely enough, the Japanese side finds itself in the dock.

The chairman declared that his party would call the government to task for this unwarranted attitude not only at the Diet but also through a mass movement, regarding it as a serious problem.

Den Hideo, Chief Secretary of the Special Committee for Investigation into the Kim Dae Jung Incident of the Japan Socialist Party, in his recent statement declared as follows on the "incident of shooting" at Pak Jung Hi.

It is an interference in the internal affairs of Japan that the Pak "regime" demanded "cooperation in investigation" and the dissolution of Chongryun. The Japanese Government must under no circumstances comply with these demands.

This notwithstanding, the Tanaka Cabinet is scheming to send a "special envoy" at all costs, making itself an object of interference by the Pak "regime" even as regards the content of the "personal letter" and the choice of the "special envoy". It goes without saying that the Japanese and "ROK" authorities are interlinked by dirty tieup behind this scene as in the Kim Dae Jung case.

We demand the Tanaka Cabinet determinedly refuse the unjust demand of the Pak "regime"

Kuroyanagi Akira, Director of the International Department of Komeito, sharply denounced the Japanese Government for responding to the "anti-communist" racket of the Pak Jung Hi clique, making a fuss over the "special envoy" and "personal letter".

Utsunomiya Tokuma, Fujiyama Aiichiro, Asagi Munenori, and three other representatives of the Afro-Asian Affairs Institute of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party called on Foreign Minister Kimura on September 13 and submitted him a letter requesting him to "refuse to meet the interventional demand of the 'ROK' surrounding the 'incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi'."

This letter had been adopted at the Korean Affairs Sub-Committee of the Afro-Asian Affairs Institute which met that day.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosun Sinbo-sa. Office: 5 Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 269-0131-3 Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 30 yen (10 cents)